Child Labour Welfare Fund

1623. SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set-up the child labour welfare funds as directed by the Supreme court in 1996;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the status of the funds as on date and how fare Government have been able to mobilise the funds; and

(d) the State-wise targets achieved during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) to (d) The Hoi/ble Supreme Court on India in their Judgement dated 10.12.96 in Writ Petition No. 465/86- M.C. Mehta Vrs State of Tamil Nadu Ors had directed the constitution of district wise or area-wise child Labour Rehabilitation-cum-Wclfare Fund out of the Compensation collected from the offending employers. All the State Governments have initiated steps for constitution of funds in pursuance of the directions of the Supreme Court. The status of the compensation received from the offending employers and size of corpus of Child Labour Rehabilitation Cum Welfare Fund is given in the enclosed Statement *(see* below). No Statewise target have been fixed regarding the mobilisation of funds for the Child Labour Rehabilitation-Cum Welfare Fund.

Statement

Status of the compensation received from the offending employers and size of corpus of Child Labour Rehabilitation-cum Welfare Fund.

1.	Andaman and Nicobar is UT	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	40000	40000
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
4.	Assam		
5.	Bihar	20000	0
6.	Chandigarh UT	0	0
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli U.T.	0	0
8.	Daman & Diu U.T.	0	0
9.	Delhi U.T.	0	0
10.	Goa	0	500000
11.	Gujarat	180000	180000
12.	Haryana	80000	120000
13.	Himachal Pradesh	20000	20000
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
15.	Karnataka	270000	20270000
16.	Kerala	0	0
17.	Lakshadweep UT	0	0
18.	Madhya Pradesh	20000	20000
19.	Maharashtra	200000	200000
20.	Manipur	0	0
21.	Meghalaya	0	0
22.	Mizoram	0	0
23.	Nagaland		
24.	Orissa	100000	100000
25.	Pondicheery UT	0	706133
26.	Punjab	120000	120000

27. Rajasthan	60000	60000
28. Sikkim	0	0
29. Tamil Nadu	160000	160000
30. Tripura	0	0
31. Uttar Pradesh	630000	10630000
32. West Bengal	80000	80000

लम्बित श्रम विवाद

1624.**श्रीमती सरोज दुबे**: क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में श्रम न्यायालयों और उच्च न्यायालयों में श्रम संबंधी विवाद के कितने मामले लंबित पड़े हैं,

(ख) लंबित मामलों के तुरंत निपटान हेतु क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं,

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में पीठासीन न्यायाधीशों के अनेक पद रिक्त पड़े हैं,

(घ) यदि हां,तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार इन रिक्त पदों को भरने के लिए क्या कदम उठाने का विचार रखती हैं,और

(ड़) यदि नहीं,तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

श्रम मंत्री (**डा.सत्यनारायण जटिया**): (क) से (ड़) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

proposal to amend Labour Laws

1625. SHRI P. PRABHAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to amend Trade Union Act, 1926 Minimum Wages Act, 1936, Payment of Wages Act, 1936 and Contract Labour (Regulations and Abolition) Act, 1970;

(b) if so, the detials thereof;

(c) whether these Acts are proposed to be amended in the ensuing Winter Session of Parliament; and

(d) if answer to Part (a) above, be in the negative, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) to (d) Review of Labour laws is a continuous process and amendments of the existing legislation and enactment of new legislation is undertaken depending upon the requirements. The amendment Bills of the Trade Union Act, 1926, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, and the Contract Labour (Regulation and abolition) Act, 1970 arc not likely to be introduced during the current winter Session of the Parliament because of administrative reasons. However, the amendement proposed are expected to make these laws more effective for protecting the interests of both labour and industry.

Child Labour in India

1626. DR. Y. LAKSHMI PRASAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether half of world's working children are in India;

(b) if so, the reasons for exploitation of child labour in India; and

(c) the measures taken to check the contributing factors like poverty, education etc. which put children to work long hours in shops and hazardous industries?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Child labour is a socio-economic problem. Government has initiated a massive multi pronged strategy to address the problem. A national policy on Child Labour was announced by the Government in 1987 which envisages strict enforcement of child labour related